FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Devign Annual Exhibition.

Americ is Institute through Great Show. Mattern Mijon Opera House where And Daly's New Theatre—The Way wellyn Fifth Avenue Theatre—Houts of Oak. Grand Opera II une Wolnet's Houst. Haverly's Theater-Widew Belott. Madiaon Square Torator Hazel Kirks. Steinway Hall Council. San Francisc Missirels-Beadle's Pirates. Standard (hentre N Liss
Theatre Comique - Mullean Guard Surptise Matines.
Tony Pastor's Threatre - Verley,
Union Square Theatre - My Partor. W. Hick's Theatre-A Child of the State. Windsor Theatre-Across the Continent

Judge Hand's Card.

The card of Judge Samuel Hand, which we printed yesterday, not only sets himself right before the public, but it serves to illustrate in a striking manner the danger of giving credit to the many improbable stories the defeated and desperate Tammany

elique are setting affoat. It is likel, that when the whole truth comes to be developed, let who may be the candidate put in nomination at Cincinnati, the number of those so far disaffected as to leave the party will be found much smaller than has been apprehended and reported.

The conflict on the third-term issue involves consequences too momentous to be trifled with. At such a time personal preferences and personal considerations are dwarfed, by the great principles at stake, into insignificance. The great tide of patriotic feeling, swelling until it becomes resistless, will sweep the Democratic candidate onward to victory over all the puny efforts to pull him back and to stay the current on which he rides triumphant.

Judge Hand's card is entirely consistent with the high reputation he has heretofore maintained. In our previous comments upon the rumor concerning him, we expressed grave doubts of its truth. It is not surprising to us, but it will be gratifying to all his numerous friends to be assured under his own signature that it is entirely

Again.

At Cairo, Illinois, the third-term or Imperialist candidate lately spoke as follows: "It has been my good fortune to have just passed through a little bit of every one of the Southern States lately in the rebellion, and it is gratifying to me, and I know it will be to von, that in every one of them scenes, decorations, and speches were much the same as we see and hear to-day. The Stars and Stripes were floating everywhere. A great portion of the speakers in every instance were men who in the conflict were the gray, and the speeches which they made show their present devotion to the flar for which we fought, and which was all we asked of them-that they should respect and honor the flag and become good citizens, and hereafter, if it should be assailed by a foreign fos, that they should units with us as one people. From the assurances they give I believe they are sincere, and I hope they expressed the sentiments of the great majority, for, united as one people, united as generous rivals in building up our several States for the whole Union, and in a seeing of loyalty for that flag, we are a great people, the greatest nation in the whole world. To stand divided we are to

several States, and national pride above State pride." This language has a familiar sound, and if the curious render will turn to Gen. | Lieut. Gross's own cooking stove. Quarter-GRANT'S report to President Johnson concerning the condition of the South, he will find that the Presidential candidate spoke | tells the Senate Military Committee that then very nearly as he has now spoken, although the better part of four Presidential terms has intervened since that time. That report, like this speech, was made after a tour through the South. He then said even more emphatically than now, "Let us have peace;" while he deprecated sectional animosities, and proclaimed the South not only reconcilable but reconciled.

people. Let us hope that there may be a genuine union

of sentiment, a generous rivalry in the building up of our

peace did he let those States have? One navy, from the year 1814 down to the presafter another he overturned their State Governments at the point of the Federal bayonet, fastened upon them a horde of carpet-bag thieves who devoured their substance, corrupted the negroes, demoralized society, broke up their industries, burdened them with enormous, and, for a large part. with fraudulent indebtment, and made a desolation where he had promised a peace.

He is now talking again for the same purpose. Let him be reelected upon these spurious declarations, and he will repeat on a larger scale and in a worse form, because restrained by a slighter sense of responsi- But, whether the hut had been left to take bility, the outrages and corruptions of his two former administrations. Gen. GRANT is a man without political principles, and with no idea of political accountability. In | that, though it occurred in broad day, and office he is a law unto himself, and pledges, in a large garrison, nothing was saved but statutes, and constitutions are equally powerless to bind him.

The News from South America.

According to the latest telegrams, the war between Chill and Peru, which for a time had seemed to languish, is now again pressed with energy. As to the result and the importance of the battle which is said to have taken place between the opposing forces near Moquegua, the accounts received are, as yet, conflicting. But there at \$50, a coat at \$30, a blouse at \$25, two tudes of men. seems to be no doubt that the Chilian fleet is now blockading Callao, a fact which is big with menace to the resources of Peru, and which attests a resolution on the part of her enemy to end the contest by a bold stroke.

For some time there have been complaints in Santiago that the Chillan victories had not been turned to account, and that the strength of the republic was being frittered in operations at a distance from the vital \$4.50," and so on. centre of its opponent's power. Peru, it was argued, would never consent to cede by treaty the southern provinces now occupied by the Chillan forces, so long as the capital, or, at all events, the chief seaport, had not been subjected to the pressure of direct assault. Moreover, the Chilian finances are unable, it was urged, to sustain the burdens of a protracted war, or of a permanent military occupation of the conquered territory. It is true that these views have recently been pronounced seditious by a Chillian tribunal, and that an his little daughter and the remaining array editor has been imprisoned in Santiago for proclaiming them. That they represented, however, a popular conviction to which the Government has been forced to bow, is proved by the naval demonstration before \$1.50, \$52.50; one cooking stove, \$55; one Callao, which opens an entirely new phase chair, \$6.50; three chairs at \$5 each, one of the contest. Instead of striking at the at \$3, four camp chairs at \$1.50 each," and extremities, Chili now levels a blow directly at the front; and it remains to be seen whether Peruvian patriotism will endure \$40; one silver-plated caster, \$24; one mosuch tremendous sacriflees as Chili bore without flinching, under analogous circum-

stances, just sixteen years ago. We must bear in mind that the wealth, the energy, and the public spirit of the pairs cotton sheets, \$15;" and so forth Peruvian people are, to a very marked extent, concentrated in the capital, and that Callao is the bungs of Linux. A vast pre-

through this channel. Indeed, Callao, one of the few decent anchorages upon the coast, has at all times been accounted of such supreme moment to Peru that, during the war of independence, the country was considered but half liberated so long as the Spaniards retained a hold upon this precious haven. During the past ten years the tendency to centralization has received great momentum through the construction of the railway network, centring at Lima, that is to say, at Callao, which, for commercial purposes, is virtually a suburb of the capital. How much closer is the financial, social, and moral identity of the metropolis and chief seaport in the case of Peru than of other South American republies, is sufficiently indicated by the geographical fact that, whereas Valparaiso is seventy miles distant from Santiago, and Guavaguil a hundred and fifty miles from Quito, Callao, on the other hand, is but six

miles from Lima. It is, of course, on the cards that the blockade now instituted may be followed, in certain contingencies, by a menace of bombardment, and that in the event of the Peruvian authorities proving still intractable the threat will be carried out. If Chili should resort to such a barbarous measure, she would probably defend her action by reminding foreign powers that the same harsh treatment was applied to her own principal emporium not long ago. On March 31, 1866, the Spanish fleet under Admiral NUNEZ bombarded Valparaiso, notwithstanding the protests of all the foreign Ministers and Consuls. On that occasion the firing lasted three and a half hours, and not far from three thousand shot and shell were

thrown into the city. Most of the public and private buildings in the town were demolished, and the loss was computed at upward of ten million dollars. It is true that this great disaster did not break the will of Chili, but it must be remembered that the cannon of the Spanish fleet could not be heard in Santiago, and, moreover, s large part of the property destroyed belonged to foreign residents. As we have seen, the relation of Callao to Lima is signally different, and it may be seriously questioned, in view of the industrial and fiscal depression of the country, whether Peru could recover from the destruction of its chief seaport. We do not believe that any circumspect and patriotic Government will incur such a sacrifice. The men now in power at Lima can scarcely be held responsible for the shortcomings of their predecessors, and they ought to be applauded for averting, on the best terms possible, the grievous consequences of a war which they did nothing to provoke. The present Dictator has the reputation of a cool and longheaded politician, and he is under special obligations to the property-owning class. Under all the circumstances, he is hardly, we imagine, the man to hesitate, should the alternative be forced on him of reimbursing the Santiago Government for its outlay in the war by a territorial indemnity, or of submitting to a bombardment of Callao by

Lieut. Gross's Quarters.

the Chilian ironclads.

Exactly how First-Lieut. GRoss of the Ninth (colored) Cavalry had his quarters burned, science does not disclose. Capt. BURKE, at that time of the Forty-first Infantry, thinks they took fire from sparks issuing out of the hospital chimney near by. Col. Bacon, now of Gen. Tecumsen Sher-MAN's staff, holds that the sparks came from master Davidson diplomatically says that the fire was accidental. Gen. Townsenp "no information about this fire has been found in this office or that of the Quartermaster-General, or at post or department headquarters." Burned, at any rate, those quarters were, at Fort Clark, Texas, on April 19, 1869; while an elaborate report of Senator Cockrell's committee, presenting the substance of all the documentary evidence on the subject, also rakes over the But when he got into power, what sort of precedents of burned quarters, in army and

ent day. Passing over this record of precedents, we find Col. BACON, who as Captain commanded the post in question, testifying that Lieut. Gross's log but "burned with such rapidity that the occupants only escaped with their lives;" but Capt. BURKE makes affidavit that he " was the first to discover the fire in the roof, rushed into the quarters, and found the burning pieces already falling:" a statement which implies that the hut was without occupants at the time of the fire, as the remainder of his affidavit also suggests. care of itself or not, and whether this mysterious fire caught from the cooking stove or the hospital chimney, it is remarkable

one trunk, and that mostly empty. It is, then, as the basis of a relief bill in Congress that this fire takes its place in history. The bill appeared a year ago-ten years after the fire-and the documents which accompany it illustrate military life on the frontier, First on Licut. Gross's schedule of losses comes his clothing, exclusive of what he wore at the time of his escape from the fire. It includes a hat at \$17.50, a coat extra pairs of trousers and two of boets, a suit of citizen's clothes, and a citizen's overcoat. Then come eight white shirts, ten knit undershirts, seventeen pairs of drawers, with full supplies of handkerchiefs at \$9 a dozen, linen cuffs at \$10 a dozen, and so on. Next are "two razors, \$2 each; strop, \$1; mug and brush, \$1; two volumes La-

dies' Repository, \$7; one volume Godey, But Lieut, Gross, like many other young officers, had a wife and a child; and accordingly he puts on his schedule one silvergray dress, one green silk dress, one India silk dress, one black-and-white silk dress, one bombazine dress, one alpaca dress, one empress cloth dress, one waterproof dress, two muslin dresses, one linen lawn dress. two calico dresses, "one set of furs, \$100, one point lace collar, \$35," and so on, through a protracted catalogue of wearing apparel, followed by the eleven dresses of of her little wardrope.

Then, of course, comes the jewelry, and this is followed by the furniture of the hut, as follows: "Thirty-five yards carpet at so on. Then we come to the house-furnishing goods, including "one set of stone china, lasses pitcher, \$5; one dozen plated dining forks, \$10; one dozen plated table spoons, \$10; one silver napkin ring, \$8; one pair linen sheets, \$7.50, and five pairs, \$20; five through a very long list.

The total amounted to \$2,081.50, in the two rooms of the hut. A bill is accordingly mai licenses to preach have been issued by penderance of all the foreign products con- pending for Lieut. Gross's relief from the sumed, and the mass of all the native results of this extraordinary fire, which con-

point lace collars and Jomini's "Art of War," but a cooking stove, a wash boller, many kettles, pots, and pans, and quantities of silver, tin, and china. It may be well for Congress to see whether a maximum should not be fixed hereafter, by a general law, to the Government's liability for the contents of a lieutenant's quarters burned by accident. Such a law could be hardly called a restriction on marriage and housekeeping among junior officers; and it might prove an incentive to greater caution against fire.

Talmage Wants a Dozen Men to Die. In the course of a catchpenny sermon last

Sunday, TALMAGE used the following words: "It half a dozen politicians at the North and half a dozen politicians at the South would only consent to die, there would be no more sectional acrimony. [Applicate.] If they will bury out of sight these few demagagues, we will pay all the expenses of catalalque and epitaph, and of a brass band to play them the "Rogues" March."

This is strange talk to come from a minister of the Gospel, and to be applauded in a church calling itself Christian, TALMAGE is not content to wait for the death of the men of whom he speaks until such time as Providence shall appoint for their taking off. He thinks they ought to die forthwith. and that it is a mistake of Providence to allow them to live any longer. If he had the management of the universe, instead of GoD, he would finish them up at once, and despatch them to hell to the music of the Rogues' March."

A good many other people have thought that the span of life of their enemies, or of individuals obnoxious to them because of their opinions, was likely to be too long, and have accordingly cut it short themselves or tried to do it. WILKES BOOTH thought LIN-COLN stood in the way of his Southern no tions, and so he shot him in dramatic style. And the Czar of Russia has a way of despatching those of his subjects who attempt to interfere with his autocratic pretensions.

We suppose TALMAGE does not intend to actually shoot or blow up with dynamite the dozen men of whom he speaks, and yet if what he says is true, and the sentiments he expressed in his pulpit are laudable, what objection could be make if some of his applauding congregation should set to work to do the killing for him?

He says these politicians ought to be buried out of sight, and that he will preside at their funeral, which he will pay for, no matter what its expense. That looks very like encouragement to some one to go ahead and kill them. It means that if it means anything. But, in truth, his words were uttered merely to stir up the applause a silly congregation gave them.

As matter of fact there are no half dozen politicians at the North and half dozen at the South who are responsible for the sectional acrimony that exists. The bitterness of feeling which the war stirred up is a sentiment which can only entirely pass away after a long lapse of time. It is not in human nature to soon get over the effects of the exasperation of such a conflict, and in stead of the acrimony being confined to a few men or dependent on a few for its continuance, it is very general, especially in the South. You might kill off a dozen or a hundred politicians, or they might to-day die peacefully in their beds, but the generation who fought the war and the generation who were born during its continuance, or during reconstruction, would still cherish acrimo-

nious feelings. The worst enemy of harmony, so far as his influence goes, is a scatter-brained pulpit orator like TALMAGE, using such language as we have quoted. Perhaps some people who think themselves competent to fix the proper limits of other men's lives, may be of the opinion that it is time for TALMAGE himself to prepare his shroud.

All In Keeping.

The London Times is out for GRANT for the next President of the United States. Of course. Why should it not be?

The Times is the leading royal and impe rial journal of the world. Why should it not be in favor of the Anti-Democratic-the imperial-candidate for President of this country?

It seems a little odd that just as the Liberals are coming into power in England, the Times should be trying to establish Imperialism here.

The American people will disappoint that hope.

The Convention of National Labor Men and Greenbackers will meet at Chleago on the 9th of June, a few days after the Republican Convention will have adjourned. Members of the Labor-Greenback party now assert that their organization will put a ticket up to stay. independent of any other Convention most discreet of the directing minds, which are not numerous, desire to cooperate with the Democrats on some common base of action. The practical difficulty in the way of an alliance is that the mass of the party expect Cincinnati to adopt their candidates. The vislonary enthusiasts, who far outnumber the discreet men, believe that they are strong enough to dictate a ticket that must be accepted by the Democrats. They are sincere, but deluded. They really believe that forty-seven or forty-eight millions of people at this very time are agitated with a pervading excitement as to whether the Government or the banks shall issue a paper currency, and as to the amount of it that shall be manufactured. It is impossible to reason with a delusion of

this kind, when it takes possession of multi-

The Springfield Republican speaks of the Hon, W. A. WHEELER of Malone as an "interesting political possibility." This is a mistake, When Mr. WHEELER of Malone consented to play second fiddle to Fraud, he became an in teresting political impossibility.

The great strike at Cohoes is over. The men have not surrendered to the corporations, and the corporations have not surrendered to the men, but the two have made peace on a basis of mutual concession, satisfactory to en ployers and employed. If the same sense had been brought into play a month ago, there would not have been any strike, and both the corporations and the operatives would have been thousands of dollars in pocket.

There is a fresh hitch in the construction of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. When the ompany's laborers began to dig holes in the intersecting streets, at the points selected for passenger stations, the property owners complained to the Mayor, and the Mayor promptly ordered the police to stop the digging. As he looks at the matter, the company has no rights outside of the streets and avenues named in its charter, and must let the cross streets alone. Of course, the President of the company dissents from this view.

The Northern Methodists are at last squarely face to face with a question that they have shown a disposition to evade. From the first they have permitted and encouraged women to speak and pray in public. Methodist sisters have always enjoyed equal rights in this respect with the brethren. Of late years some of the more courageous of them have invaded the pulpit and exhorted sinners from that eminence with the full approbation of preachers in charge, and even of presiding Quarterly Conferences to women. But thus far no woman has been ordained, and it appears stsples exported, enter and leave the country | sumed not only inflammable material like | that, foreseeing what was likely to happen, the

Bishops held a consultation upon the point some time ago, and reached the unanimous conclusion that under the actual law of the Church no woman could or should be ordsined Accordingly, when Miss Anna Oliven knocked at the door of the New England Conference, the other day, and exhibited a certificate in regular form from a Quarterly Conference, Bishop Andrews gently but firmly refused to allow the brethren to vote on the question of receiving Sister Oliven into travelling connection. Then the presiding elder who had signed the certificate took an exception to the Bishop's ruling and an appeal to the General Conference, and the brethren instructed their delegates to that body to labor for such a change in the Church law as will make women as eligible as men to all the offices of the ministry; and then they invited Sister OLIVER to

to sit in his chair and listen to every word of it. It costs ten years' imprisonment to shoot a pawnbroker in this city.

make a speech, and she did, and the Bishop had

A while ago JOHN LOGAN illustrated one of his speeches in the Congressional Record with a gorgeous war map. Now Delegate Downey of Wyoming prints in the same publication : speech in blank verse, first taking the precaution to copyright it. Downey seems to be rather soft, as might be inferred from his name, but at all events he has hit upon a new idea Should the example prove catching, bright young fellows with a knack for versification will be in great demand for private secretary ships at Washington.

Some of the Brooklyn laity are becoming almost as emphatic in their language as the Brooklyn preachers. Yesterday, in open court, a Brooklyn detective audibly told a Brooklyn lawyer that he was a [blasphemy] liar, and the lawyer told the detective that he was a disgrace to the force. Then the detective apologized to the court, and the trial went on.

The National Academy of Science is now in session at Washington, and its calm discussions of binocular vision, bone structure, son urchins, new complex inorganic acids, and the length of the vibrations of the tuning fork afford a pleasant contrast to the feverish political cries of the day. So long as Mr. FERREL makes his point about hollow waterspouts, he can leave others to study political tidal waves; and Prof. Cope may have the happy conscious ness that when he declares that in " the omniv crous division of the Artiodactyla time has ob literated all the sinous foramina," nobody will suspect him of covert references to the coming conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago.

The third section of the bill for the suppression of tramps which the Assembly sent to the Governor on Wednesday provides that any act of vagrancy or beggary by any person not a resident of this State, shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act." That is, if a Connecticut factory hand on his way from South Manchester to Paterson has the misfortune to lose his money, or be robbed of it in this city, and asks some benevolent looking New Yorker for the price of a rallroad ticket, he renders himself liable to incarceration at hard labor in

Parole's failure yesterday in the City and Suburban Handicap was ruinous. Though the Epsom Spring Meeting is over, there is one more racing event to fill out the notable weekthe Sandown Park Spring Meeting, which occurs to-day. The attraction is the Esher Stakes, a mid-weight handicap, in which the minimum weight carried is 98 pounds. The distance is a mile. The stakes are twenty-five sovereign each, ten forfeit unless declared, with 500 sovereigns added. The second horse received fifty sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third saves his stakes.

Were the readers of THE SUN ancient pagan Romans, they would be warranted in coming to the conclusion that JUPITER TONANS was wroth with meeting houses and that prayers were obnoxious to him. The carpenters have not yet completed repairs on the Binghamton church that was struck by lightning when forty people were engaged in a prayer meeting within; the family of Mr. Connow of Schoharie County, who were at family prayers when the bolt struck their house, have not yet recovered from the shock; and now the news comes that a Methodist church in the Canadian city of Kingston was struck by lightning on Sunday, when a congregation was assembled within its wails. Some of the renders of THE SUN may see something emarkable in the fact that neither in the Binghamton nor the Kingston church, nor yet in the house of prayerful Mr. Connow of Schoharie,

The Wrong Shop.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have ad some very like poetry in the SEX. Wen't you ead some very nice postry in The Sex. Wen't rou becase have a verse, one that I could put on a headstone, thew times for a dear departed, and online . New York, April 19. A CONSTANT READER.

We are not in that line ourselves, but an order addressed to G. W. Childs, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and accompanied by the proper fee, ought to meet with

prompt and satisfactory attention. A Card from Signor Campanini.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The greatest satisfaction offered to the heart of an artist is to find friends, follow artists, and the public willing to secand his efforts, volunteer their services, and take a great interest in a charitable purpose he undertakes.

Tam happy to state that 1 felt this pleasure in the highest degree on the occasion of the concert given last Monday at Steins ay Hall, for the benefit of the Italian

school of Leonard street.

Now, I beg of you to allow me, to express, through the umns of your valuable paper, my gratitude to the columns of your valuable paper, my grantitude to the press of this great metrapolis for the advantage offered me by its immense publicity, to the distinguished arrival materies, and profession while look, but I in the compart to Messes. Steinway for the windows, but I in the compart so Messes. Steinway for the great contribution of their shall, and flankly to my ricease contribution of their whose kindly responded to my invitations of this vary who so kindly responded to my invitations. Allow the dwar sit, to express the same warmest thanks in the part of the poor emidren of mir achied, so expected only invitation of the contributions of medical procession of the contributions of medical distributions of the contributions of the contributions of the contribution of the contri NEW YORK, April 22.

Comets' Talls,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As comets appear to be plentiful this year, perhaps a few words about the formation of their tails may be of interest. A comet is composed of what is called nebulous marter that is, matter that has not reached that state of chem ttennated, its matter extends out in every direction expanded volume. In the formation of the modeus this expanded volume contracts toward the centre of the mass. Now, it we entereve a holy or bits character to be in motion, whose velocity is accelerated as if any proaches the centre of its motion, it is case to acree at a correct concusion as in the proficient scheet that would be unduced upon its mass. The contracting particles at the greatest distance troop the modeus of the body, most the stream of the body mode in some than the particles particles at the greatest distance troop the modeus of the body mode in some than the particles after the modeus would naturally fall behind the contracted mass whose velocity is continuity secretarily in the distance and the moving mass, and this probettion would take stope from the other particles from the distance and the moving mass, and this probettion would take stope from the other cashed velocities are influenced and the moving mass, and this probettion would take stope from the other cashed velocities are influenced by other cashes, but this other handless cannot as are influenced by other cashes, but the first nonation.

It this is not the first nonation.

It this is not the first nonation.

It this is not the first nonation of this theory, I do not know who anistates me in it.

Assuming Ala. April 16. expanded volume. In the formation of the pucieus i

Doesn't Like Ricycles in the Streets.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I call attention to the great and growing misance of bleveling upon the public streets. This amusement as at present upon the public streets. This amusement as at present practiced is frangit with danger to both pedestrians and equicatrians. Those who induste in it are generally hair, grows lask at has as resource ago uniwas, between love, for the pedestrian repetition of the cells of the relation of the cells in the pedestrian repetition of the pedestrian repetition repetiti

Boston, April 22.-The Republicans of the

Firth Congressional District mer in Charlestown this morning to choose delegates to Chicago. Sinceteen towns and cities were represented. A formal ballot for dele-gates resulted in the choice of Henry Calot Lodge of gates resulted in the choice of Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant and Daniel Russell of Metrose. (In the intermal hallot N P Banks of Wattham Produced her voice, but laber to make we without with Buth delevant and Ex-monds norm. The second tenfore-senial District Repub-lican Convention met at launton this morning, and elec-cid William G. Lowring of Tainton and A. A. Hobart of Braintree, delegates, and George A. Adams of Attleboro and John J. Willippie of Broton, alternates. Both dele-gates are unpiedged. Hobart's first choice is Edimunds.

WHAT THE GRANT MEN THINK OF

STRACUSE. ALBANY, April 2.—The Grant Republicans are not as much encouraged by the proceedings of the two Democratic State Conventions at Syracuse as they expected to be. They anticited that at least one-third of the delegates to the regular Convention would be opposed to Tilden, and that there would be a formidable bolt from the main body during its sittings. Then, too, the Anti-Tilden, or Moak Convenion, was smaller in numbers, and composed of less influential materials, and much tamer in

spirit, than they were looking for. The promoters of the third term in the inerior counties are disappointed. Their carefully arranged programme is brought to a standstill. They expected that the chasm in there was quite a strong wind setting toward the Democratic party of the State would become so wide by the quarrels at Syracuse that the Chicago Convention would see that the Grant machine could be driven right through it at the next election, and therefore it would be safe to put Grant in nomination.

It is no secret that the Grant managers rely solely upon a serious split in the New York Democracy to enable them to carry the State in the fall, and that unless they can give full assurance of such a result at the Chicago convention, the fifty Grant delegates from this State will exert very little influence in that body. How stands the case when carefully examined from this point of view? There was a Democratic rumpus at Syracuse. But every shrewd observer knows that the opposition among Democrais to the regular organization of the party in this State is not half as formidable as is the ostility among Republicans to a third term of Grant. The Grant delegates from this State to Chicago will not be able to conceal these facts from the Convention. able to conceal these facts from the Convention. The twenty anti-Grant delegates will make them known; and besides these there will be on the spot a large number of well-accredited voices from New York to publish them all abrond. Indeed, right here at the State capital there are now gathered and in consultation two or three anti-Grant conclaves, which, with the constantly swelling ranks of their several constituencies, will produce quite as much impression at Chicago five weeks hence as Mr. Conkling and the rather mixed and modey machine delegates at his rear. At all events, what I do know is that the thoughtful and candid Grant Republicans are more doubtful about success at Chicago than they have been at any what I do show is that the thoughtful and can-did Grant Republicans are more doubtful about success at Calcago than they have been at any time within the past six months.

RANDALL AND WALLACE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The differences between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Randall are not of a personal nature. So far as known, these gentlemen entertain the highest respect for the private characters of each other. Nor are they in any proper sense political rivals. They have never both aspired to the same place, and there is no prospect that they ever will. But they represent widely different views of Democratic policy concerning the management of both State National Governments, Mr. Randail is opposed to the domination of the corporations in the politics of the State, and would compel them to accept the new Constitution, and obey the provisions it contains against monopo ly, extertion, and freight discriminations. Mr. Wallace, on the contrary, is friendly to them His course in the Legislature was neceptable to them, and it was mainly by their influence that he was elected United States Senator. In the struggles here to shape the action of State Conventions, Mr. Wallace is uniformly supported by the corporations, and especially by the Pennsylvania Railroad; while Mr. Randall is uniformly opposed by them, and so, also, it may be

said in passing, is the Democratic ticket, It will be seen from this statement that the difference in State affairs is one of vital principle, which neither gentleman could compromise with honor, or settle for anybody but himself. In national affairs the same distinction holds. Mr. Randall is a strict constructionist, and a firm believer in rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money. In all his long service in Congress he never voted for a sub sidy bill. Mr. Wallace, on the other hand, was an ardent supporter of Col. Scott's Texas Pacific, as it was natural, under the circumstances. he should be; and there would have been but little criticism of his course in this particular if the question had not for years been offensively thrust into State politics.

The recent case of the Post Office contractors fliustrates the natural bent of the two men. The Speaker sought to shear away the abuses of the star service, to rebuke the Brady Ring. and to reduce the appropriation to the actual wants of the department; while the Senator took a different course, with which your read-ers are inniliar. Mr. Dana but the matter vixidly in his diraphic interview when he said that if Mr. Randni was in favor " with the Bings at Harrisburg, he might have the Cincinnat nomination; but then nobody would want to

THE KELLOGG CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-The great fraud of 1876 will not down even in the Senate of the United States. The presence of William Pitt Kellogg in the Senate of the United States is a daily and hourly reproach to the selfrespect of the Democratic majority of that body. He is an unclean representative of all that is loathsome in American politics. His sole title o a seat in the Senate is the partisan report of the partisan majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which report was based upon the false assumption that the Legislature which elected him was the legal Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

What are the facts incontestably established by the evidence taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Spofford-Kel-

I. It is proved beyond controversy that several months anterior to the 6th of November, 1876. Kellogg, as Governor of Louisiana, deliberately conspired to prevent a fair, free, and peaceable election in certain parishes of that State by neglecting and refusing to appoint Supervisors

of Registration. II. When it was found after the election that the throwing out of the votes of those parishes to which Supervisors of Registration. were not sent, would not defeat the Tilden electors and give Kellogg a majority in the Legislature, he conspired with divers others to procure Supervisors of Registration in other parishes to illegally and falsely make protests n order to give the Returning Board the sem-

blance of right to throw out their votes also. III. It is proved that Kellogg was nightly informed of the progress of the Returning Board in manipulating the returns so as to ount out the Democratic electors and members of the Legislature; and that even after the Returning Board had begun its work protests and aise affidavits were manufactured in order to afford a pretence for counting out Democratic legislators and counting in fellows who would vote for Kellogg.

IV. It is proved that, even after being the instigator and chief villain in all this rascality, Kellourg and to buy his election; that he paid cash for so many votes and promised political preferment and patronage for others; that the Legislature which elected bim was only kept together by money furnished by him. V. That to reward the men who served him then and to prevent exposure since, as

well as to procure a sufficient amount of per-jured testimony, Kellogg filled the Custom House with his creatures. Out of the eightythree members of the Legislature who, it is claimed, voted for him for United States Senator, thirty-four are now in the Custom House at New Orleans, one is Consulat Kingston, Canada, another Postmaster of New Orleans, and various other minor rascals enjoy fat salaries in the Treasury Department.

VI. It is proved by the statements of the Commissioners sent to New Orleans by Mr. Haves in April, 1877, that the Nicholis Government and the Legislature which elected Mr. Spofford were the only de facto Government and the only de nove Legislature.

How can it possibly do violence to the right and injure the Democratic party to have these facts spread upon the record, discussed, and brought anew to the minds of honest men in the press? It may not help the schemes of certain politicians to have such a discussion, and on that theory alone can the conduct of certain Democratic Senators be explained.

TORNADOES OUT WEST.

. Suggestion to Prairie Farmers, Based or

Observations in Wisconsin. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read in THE SUN the shocking account of the havor wrought by the tornado in Missouri In 1878 a very violent and destructive tornado visited Wisconsin. Beginning at Mineral Point, it took a tolerably direct southeasterly course until it reached Lake Michigan, a distance of some seventy miles. I was at that time making a temporary sojourn in the city of Fort Atkinson, where I was professionally occupied as an architect and ventilating engineer. The tornado passed within a few miles of the fort, where its terrible voice was so audible as to terrify both men and beast, notwithstanding the path of the tornado, tending to earry the sound of it away from us. The reports received on the evening of the day and on the following morning were so astonishing, and withal so concurrent, that I resolved to make a tour of a day through the devastated region. which, fortunately, was mainly rural containing few towns or villages. What I wanted was not so much to gratify curiosity as to carefully observe and note what building materials and

not so much to gratify curiosity as to carefully observe and note what building materials and style of construction best resisted the gale, that I might avail myself of these observations in my future work.

I found that the gale had moved for the most part in an aimost straight line, and that it had become broken up here and there into whirlwinds of even greater destructive power. I noticed that these whirlwinds had formed on assenting grades, and that the tornado had veered sufficiently to avoid the highest elevations in its direct course. I had previously studied the operation of violent direct gales in a mountainous country and had found that the wind would change its direction several points in order to avail itself of meuntain summit passes, or notches, and that it invariably prostrated the forests to a greater extent on descents than on ascents. But this Wisconsin formate, whirling up the ascents, had prostrated the largest trees in its path. I observed a striking instance of this on a large open field, which had apparently been cleared for several years, but in which the patriarchs of the forest; some of them of immense size, perhaps three or five to an acre, had been assared. These large trees were all prostrate, and the eddy in the gale had lifted most of them up bodily, root and branch, and tossed them in all directions.

I found little difference in the ability of stone, brick, or frame to resist atornado of this violences. All were demolished where they stood in or near the central path of the wind. The only marked difference was that walls of stone or bricks were simply prostrated, while ferme structures were in some listances rolled over

in or hear the central path of the wind. The only marked difference was that walls of stone or bricks were simily prostrated, while frame structures were in some instances rolled over and over the materials scattered for and wide, and portions of roofs never found afterward. The only buildings that weathered the gale were the primitive structures called 'hoves,' built of strong, low posts, set deeply in the earth, with heavy bales framed on their heads for roof supports. The roofs had been carried away, but the posts and heavy intermediate timbers remained. By preparing the ends of the timbers set in the ground by saturating them with creesele, or arsenic and sail, they could be rendered commaritively indestructible. Farmers on the prairies may well consider the advantages of this style of building, for barns if not for dwellings. In volcanic countries everybody builds with special reference to the earthquakes. Why do not the Western farmers similarly take the possibility of tornadees into account?

BROOKLYN, April 21.

STOCK JOBBING IN CONGRESS.

The Raid on Pacific Mail and the Northern Pacific-How Legislation is Used. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- It has not been a

secret here for some time past, that a most disgraceful stock-jobbing scheme was being engineered in both Houses of Congress. The trouble was to find out who was managing it. There were plenty of people who were satisfled from the manner in which the raid on Pacific Mail and the Northern Pacific was being nanaged that there were unseen manipulators. The revelations in to-day's Sun created a genuine sensation at the Capitol, Dozens of people began volunteering information. They recalled little incidents and significant occurrences which were inexplicable before they read THE SUN, but which were as plain as the nose on a man's face now. Several gentlemen remarked that they were surprised several weeks ago by having men who are not Democrats talk to them about what a splendid issue the Democratic party could make by restoring all the land grants to railroads to the public domain, and especial stress was always laid on the fact that the Northern Pacific land grant ought to be wised out. The same fellows also invariably allinded to the allegod contract between the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamsnip Company, and insisted that the Democrats ought to go for Pacific Mail. These fellows who were so busy creating a policy for the Democratic majority were generally nondescript in politics, hangers on, fair-weather men, with Republicans as well as Democrats.

It is true that the immediate instrument who was used to have the resolution in regard to Pacific Mail introduced in the Senate and House is a Democratic employee of the Senate, His relations with Prince & Whiteley's broker office is very close, and ho is known to have been speculating in the stock of Pacific Mail and Northern Pacific before and after the hostile mayorare were party could make by restoring all the land

Senate. His relations with Prince & Whiteley's broker office is very close, and ho is
known to have been speculating in the stock
of Facilic Mail and Northern Pacific before and
after the hostile movements were made in Congress. It is a fact susceptible of proof
that the report of one of the sub-committens to whom was referred the question
of repealing the land grant of the Northern Pacific Hailroad was placed in the
hands of a Wall street broker ten days before anything was known of its purport here.
There is reason to believe that the same men
who engineered the raid on Pacific Mail are
also interested in hearing and builing the
stock of Northern Pacific as it suits their
interests. It is no secret on the streetthat a
combination, headed by Trenor W Park, has
been systematically bearing Pacific Mail for two
months. It will be remembered that when the
resolution was first introduced in the Senate,
the public was warned in these despatches that
it was a bear movement. It has always been an
absolute certainty that there would be no legislation at this session of Congress either favorable or adverse to the Northern Pacific. Indeed
it is well known that the Senate is discosed to
extend the time for the competion of the Northern Pacific. A bill to this effect has twice passed
the Senate and twice obtained more than
a majority in the House but sould not be passed
because it could not be reached on the calendar.
Once it came within a few votes of receiving a
two-thirds majority. The operators engaged
in builling the stock were therefore working
with a view to knocking it down by their raid in
the House, in expectation of favorable action on
the part of the Senate Committee involves their
move was made on the House side and doubtless bought in anticipation of the favorable report from the Senate Committee yesterday.

Sherman's North Carolina Strength.

Sherman's North Carolina Strength. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22,-Mr. W. P. Canaday, the recognized leader of the Sheeman movement is this State, claims that out of sixteen delecatess to the Colongo Convention already chosen, thirteen are for Sherman and three for Grant, Four are yet to be chosen.

Months after that great battle in the North, When Kelly, chieftain of the Taminany tribe, Had been webersed, unbetmed, and stricken down. Bruised, gastied, and wounded, as he then supposed, Even to death, he issued from a gelf Wherein a kindly leach had healed his sores. His race was sad, his form was gaunt, his eyes Were sunken, and his cheeks were thin and pale; But still his stubborn spirit, unsubdued, Was not for war, and, could be then have found No other for, 'tis thought he would have raised A suicidal hand against himself. Then called he to the Tuxcarora chief

o knows so well to cut and come again. That Begennan bowed his knee before his wed, And praised the power that brought him back to life. These arms of mine are acking," said the King.

They need the noble exercise of war.
My nostrils scent a fight. Not long ago
I tasted blood, and now I want some more." " Dread liege " replied the Tuscarora chief.

The blood that then you tasted was your own, And you have little in your veins to spare, To take the field and wage successful war." I care not," said the bold, undaunted King. Still in my ashes live their wouted fires. (You may have heard the same remark before.)

Bring one my sword, old Regularity, And I will po, unarmored as I am, And sweep my foca before me on the field." Alax, my hope " the Pascarora said I done it far into the shaing mere: But other hands have snatched it from its grave, Have cleaned it, sharpened it, and use it now Whene'er its learni edge and sweep may tell.

And well you know how terribly it smites."

The monarch bowed his head upon his hands, And grouned, and thus expressed his inward wor The sword is gone that I took counted on, And Kelly now is nothing but a voice An empty, windy, howling, shricking voice, To prate of wee and prophery detent, A bittern in a swamp to scars the frogs. Alas, that it should ever come to this?

TO BLOW UP THE SPANISH.

The Torpedo Beat that is Said to have Let Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.-The fast clipper steamer Tropic, one of the fleet of "fruiters." owned by Warner & Merritt, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon and cleared the capea this morning, after being in port only since Monday last. The strange and dexterous movement in connection with this steamer was well understood by at least eight Cubans, whose headquarters are now in this city. This sudden voyage of the Tropic to Jamaica is nothing less than one of the most novel and thoroughly equipped expeditions that has ever left this ountry. The most remarkable apparatus of destruction secured by the Cubans and sent away in the Tropic was a novel and inge-niously constructed submarine torpedo boat to be used against the Spanish fleet now in Cuban waters. The boat is the product of the brains of the late Prof. McClintock, who lost his life some months ago while experimenting with a new explosive compound in Boston harbor, This experiment attracted the attention of the Cubans, who shortly afterward visited Mr. Holgate, the partner of Dr. McClintock, and opened negotiations with him for the purchase of the compound. The new submarine vessel of Prof. McClintock was also mentioned, and after numerous experiments made off Lewes, Dela-ware, was partly bought and prepared for ship-ment as well as the compound and torpedo model. The submarine torpedo boat is a small craft

built entirely of iron. It is 32 feet in length, 7 feet across beam, and 8 feet depth of hold. It is operated by four men, and it is said by Mr. Hol-gate that these men can remain under water

built entirely of ron. It is 32 feet in length, 7 feet across beam, and 8 feet depth of hold. It is operated by four men, and it is said by Mr. Holgate that these men can remain under water and work without ones coming to the surface for at lenst forty-eight hours. The boat contains an apparatus for supplying a sufficient quantity of atmospheric gas to renuer this feat possible. The boat is propelled from point to point by a motor operated with gas. It also contains olectric machinery for operating and discharging the torbedoes. When a vessel is to be destroyed, and she is sailing or lying in water sufficiently deep to allow it, the marine boat will run under her hull, and, at the proper point, smit her torpedo, to which is attached elsertic wires. When the torpedo boat is at a sufficiently safe distance the deadly projectile alongside of the hull of the enemy is discharged, and it is said that no craft, however strong, can survive the shock of one of McClintock's torpedoes. This remarkable vossel can be taken apart in less than flive hours, and reconstructed in less than flive hours, and reconstructed in less than flive hours, and reconstructed in less than due to the will be the terror of the Spanish Navy.

The Tropic also carried away a large quantity of dynamite and a number of elsertic binsting machines. There were no Cuban recruits or persons connected with the revolutionary project on board of the steamer except one person who is thoroughly familiar with the plot and the final disposition to be made of the cargo. The usual course of Warner & Merriti's fruit fleet to the West Indies is along the Atlantic coast, through the Guil Stream, and thence to the port of San Antonio. In the Islands one, and with little stratery, owing to the number of small islands compeniant to Euban denge to the cargo before the steamer arrives at hor regular destination. The Tropic ins been the especial object of suspicion, and on her previous trip to Port Antonio she was followed by a Castilian fricate for a distance of eighty

ments.

The Tropic is commanded by Capt Robert W. King of Plymouth, Mass. He is about 40 years of age, and an experienced seaman. The crew, all told, consists of lifteen men. When the steamer Tropic arrived at her dock last Menday her coul and supplies were ready on the winef to be taken abourd immediately, instead of as usual waiting to unload the cargo before taking her supplies. Two games of men were engaged; one in discharging her cargo while the other was shipping her coal and supplies. coal and supplies.

Previous to the contract made with the Cu-bans, Mr. Merritt's ship was engaged to carry

from bese on her return voyage a cargo of mear and flour to Jammaca. On Monday afternoon this controct was nullified, and a forfeit of \$1,000 paid to the agent. Mr. Merritt, the owner, received \$7,000 for the use of the Tropic, with a promise of \$2,000 more if the expedition was entirely successful. Yesterday, shortly after the expedition started a cipher cablesram was sent from this city to Warner & Merritt's fruit agent at Port Antonio, advising him to be on the lookout and be prepared to at in case the steamer should be molested or datained by the Spanish authorities, and that she would arrive several days carlier than usual. The operations of the Cubana and their sympathizers in this city have been of the meetings have been many, the number in attendance and in pressession of the secrets of this work have been restricted only to the most cautious and experiences. The negotiations for the expesition, and for fear that a proser vessel could not be secret in in Seity, negotiations were active in preparations for the expesition, and for fear that a proser vessel could not be secret in in Seity, negotiations were aiso opened in Boston. In order to attract the attention of the Spaniards from all other seaports, and especially Philadelphia, the Cubans of New York a few weeks and started a borus movement intended to blind their opponents to the real measures then being corried for ward in Philadelphia, and in Boston. For this rursose they actually went so vessel owner in New York city who they be illevel would quietly interes the Spanish of the microbial prices. Mr. Merritt, of the firm of Warner & Merritt, who are among the largest importers of lorges for the among the largest importers of lorges from the among the largest importers of lorges from the among the ward and seasorthines. Schooner rieged, she is 149 feet in length, 19 feet width of heam, and 17 feet depth of hold, which is divided by a feet in length, 19 feet width of heam, and 17 feet depth of hold, which is divided by a feet in length, 19 feet with q

steamed away.

-Will the fee dealers again advance the price or lost year from a stark of FOFEE tens has seen with Lake their shart. It would be as good a reason but a rise as others that have been given.

-A pamphlet has been largely circulated In Missisheen, Seedignd, entitled "Pointed Achieve ments of the Larjot Dalketti. It is nearly 2 feel of and when period is found to contain thirty thack pace - If the Second Empire were still a pros

perous and guidering fact, instead of a shape-out money would that from a Napiperu L. which was a late -Viscountess Joselyn, Ludy Palmerst dis once the circle which surrounded her inher hard married days.

-Dr. Gleig, British Chaplain-General, is -The London Army and Navy Gazette 6378

that Co. Charles M. Carry at the Linux States of the arrived at St. Petersbury, having been sowed at St. Government to subunt his new recard and stellar transporting dynamite to a butter field.

[Charles Date 1] The Czar's bedroom in the Winter Pair

I need, he may reach the following it is be in period safety. The room of Hinger of Jon 1 and provided with a similar secret passent, but be asked quick shough for his assassing who murdered him is the threshold of the passage.